

MANY INDICTMENTS ARE FOUND BY GRAND JURY

Twenty-One True Bills Returned for Violation of State Prohibition Law.

ADJOURNS TO WEDNESDAY

Commonwealth's Attorney Speaks Announces That He Has a Special Matter to Lay Before Body, but Declines to State Its Nature.

Many indictments were returned yesterday by the April grand jury of the Hustings Court, and after its work was completed Commonwealth's Attorney George E. Wise announced that he had a special matter to lay before the jury. He suggested, however, that it be delayed until this morning, or perhaps to-morrow. Members of the grand jury decided that they would meet again on Wednesday. Mr. Wise declined to say what the nature of the matter was which was to be presented to the jury to-morrow.

C. L. Powers, indicted for drinking liquor in a public place, was tried by Judge D. C. Richardson and fined \$10. The trial jury ignored the indictment. Lizzie Shelton, charged with larceny from the person, and she was dismissed.

The grand jury returned the following indictments:

Mrs. Celestine Mills, abortion; Joseph J. Vanders, malicious wounding; George Strange, housebreaking; Earl Bonney, burglary; Ernest L. Edwards, forgery; Presley Hendricks, robbery; Nannie Hicks, malicious wounding; John Lacy, murder; Albert McGarry, burglary; Edward Pierce, malicious wounding; William Penn, malicious wounding; John Rand, housebreaking; and Emmet Wooten.

Indictments for violating the State prohibition law were as follows:

Mrs. D. C. Anderson, George J. Azouzy, Mrs. Mary Balderson, R. C. Balderson, P. Benjamin, Samuel Cox, David Criss, Robert Dixon, C. E. Eaton, Frank Fisher, C. F. Henderson, David Hays, Harry Jackson, James L. Lridge, James Robinson, Mrs. Adele Spencer, J. M. Spencer, Daisy Tinsley, William Wallace, Virginia Weatherspoon, William Winslow.

FEDERAL INDICTMENTS

Albert F. Newcomb Is Acquitted by Grand Jury—True Bill Against Percy J. Townes.

The presentment against Albert F. Newcomb in the United States District Court, Eastern Division, on a charge of violating the Mann White Slave act, was dismissed by the grand jury yesterday. The indictment against Percy J. Townes for a similar offense, was returned by the grand jury. Newcomb was charged with transporting Donnelly from Charlotte, N. C., to Richmond. Townes was indicted for transporting Elizabeth Ford from Alexandria to Baltimore.

The following indictments were returned by the grand jury:

United States against E. W. Fletcher, indicted for selling oleomargarine in containers other than those prescribed by law.

United States against John Louis Smith, indicted for unlawfully removing certain ardent spirits in violation of the Reed-Stone act.

United States against Herbert Moore, indicted for attempting to pass an altered Federal obligation.

United States against Willie Jones, indicted for using a free pass issued for another.

United States against Robert Hubbard, indicted for smuggling cigarettes from a bonded warehouse.

United States against Lessie Kearney, indicted for unlawfully removing certain ardent spirits on which the tax had not been paid.

About a dozen other cases will come up on criminal informations.

HENRICO INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury Finds True Bills—Docket Found to Be Unusually Small.

The opening day of the April term of the Henrico County Circuit Court was occupied with the examination and indictment of criminal cases that had accumulated since the last session of court. The docket was found to be unusually small in comparison with previous terms.

Examination of criminal cases will continue for the balance of this week, after which civil cases will be considered. Six true bills were returned by the grand jury yesterday against the following:

Ernest Wilson, for transporting ardent spirits through the county for sale in violation of the prohibition law.

Harwood Lewis, colored, alias Richard Lewis, charged with breaking into the boiler-room of the Philadelphia rock quarry, just north of Richmond on January 24 last and stealing a quantity of brass valued at \$50.

William Pierce, for desertion and non-support of his wife, Annie E. Pierce.

Elmer Mitchell, colored, charged with breaking into a tailor shop of the Prison Association of Virginia on January 27 and stealing clothing valued at \$50.

William Harris, colored, for assaulting John Williams, colored, with a pistol on February 28 at the Fulton Brick Works, where both negroes were employed.

John H. Small, Jr., for seduction under promise of marriage.

ARCHER LEAVES \$103,840

Will of Chief Engineer of Tredegar Iron Works Is Filed for Probate.

The will of Edward Archer, for many years chief engineer of the Tredegar Iron Works, who died recently, was filed for probate yesterday in the Chancery Court before Judge William A. Moncre. The estate is valued at \$103,840, and Edward S. Goodwin and Richard W. Jeffrey qualified as executors of the estate and gave bond for \$150,000.

The will was written in Mr. Archer's own handwriting, and was dated March 9, 1911. There was only one codicil, dated February 24, 1914, which substituted as an executor Edward S. Goodwin in the place of Robert A. Goodwin, deceased.

His real estate and personal property, with the exception of \$500 and certain personal articles, including his gold watch and chain and a diamond which he called the "Itzabo," which was presented to him in 1859 by the Mikado of Japan, is bequeathed to his brother, niece, nephews and grand-children. The home at 303 West Franklin Street is bequeathed to the children of Aaron and Mamie Jeffrey, share and share alike.

The will also provided that his gold-headed walking cane, which was presented to him by the Tredegar Iron Works, Christmas, 1887, should be given to his nephew, Colonel Archer Anderson, who died several months ago.

Startling Hun Plots Revealed

Spy Describes Her Complete Defeat in Her Dealings With Carranza.

BY COUNTESS VON SCHAUMBURG (Copyright, 1918, by the International News Bureau, Inc.)

These revelations are made by Countess von Schaumburg, who was engaged in the Kaiser's secret diplomatic service. The papers giving these confessions were submitted from her attic by one of the many who followed her to Bern. This titled lady's beauty and high social position, and her command of money, made her a valuable aid to the Kaiser's scheme of peaceful penetration before the war.

Mexico has been an unfortunate place for our cause. Von Papen and Boy-Ed, as well as Admiral von Eckhardt, were not instructed properly as to what they should do in that country. The representatives of our Fatherland in the North American Continent were compelled to fall back upon their own resources, and of course without proper communications between the Foreign Office and the outside world it was humanly impossible for them to do much on their own initiative.

HAD MADE MISTAKE OF

BACKING WRONG FACTION

Von Papen and Boy-Ed, however, had already too much to do in our cause in the United States. Naturally, they could not undertake anything in Mexico. And, besides, the Mexicans did not like us. Our former Foreign Minister had made several tactically wrong moves. He had supported the Huerta element against both Carranza and Villa (these two chiefs were, in those days, fighting together). So, notwithstanding the fact that they were not fighting each other, the two mutually distrusted us. Von Papen had made several secret visits to Mexico during his attaché days in the American capital; he had interviewed many Mexican leaders, but he was told that the Mexicans had not yet forgotten the Dresden affair.

"I notice that the countess is still puzzled," said Baron Steinhilber. "In a few words, this is what we are planning. You must try to induce the Mexican authorities to become a party to our treaty. If they do not refuse point blank, but listen favorably, you will keep these documents. At a certain time our correspondence with the Mexican Foreign Office will be made public. America will suspect Mexico. The Japanese menace would stare America in the face. America would hesitate before it makes up its mind to send her untrained men to France. Japan would be regarded with tense suspicion. But, countess, on the other hand, should you be successful in persuading either President Carranza or General Villa or any other of our subordinates to sign the documents, then you have done the greatest service yet to our Fatherland. But, above all, you must be very careful that these letters, which are a mine of instructions to our embassy abroad, do not fall into the hands of the English or Americans prematurely."

HAD AN EXPERIENCE OF

DREAD ON SUBMARINE

I have been seasick before, but never continuously for a week at a time. In an atmosphere in which I lived in constant dread by day and night, dread induced by the fear of attack, by the submarine and its risks, the pitchings and tossings of that terrible little boat. When I landed at last in a little port in the Gulf of Mexico, I was more dead than alive. I had no longer the wish to live. A representative of our ministry staff met me with two women servants, who were in his confidence. These women took me to a hospital kept by a religious order, and there, in two weeks, I was nursed back to life again. No questions were asked me, and when I was fit to resume my travel I was allowed to depart without demur. And so I came by train to Mexico City.

This affair, that they speak of so bitterly, happened when the commander of our cruiser Dresden, then stationed in the Mexican waters, offered the hospitality of his ship to President Huerta, who was driven out of his country by the combined forces of Carranza and Villa. Mexicans everywhere were saying that they would never forgive Germany for that insult to the Constitutionalists.

Our Foreign Office has already spent several millions of marks in Mexico, but outside of a few Mexican business men and a few officers in the Carranza army, they could not make an impression on the people. Our foreign secret service department had also spent much money to enlist the support of Mexican newspapers on our side, but there were very few papers in that country, and these were personal organs and could not be converted to us. And besides, almost every one who knew how to read and write in Mexico was a friend of France.

The better class knew French and liked the French kultur better than ours. So the situation seemed almost hopeless.

DISLIKED GERMAN, BUT HATED THE AMERICANS

But there was one hope. Although the Mexicans disliked us, they hated the Americans. They were driven out of their country by the combined forces of Carranza and Villa. Mexicans everywhere were saying that they would never forgive Germany for that insult to the Constitutionalists.

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might be induced to join us against their ancient oppressor. The United States had stolen from the Mexicans the provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. If we could offer these provinces back to Mexico we could count upon their support of us. The Mexicans are good fighters. If we could induce them to become our allies they would make it impossible for the Americans to bother us much with their idiotic protests against our submarine warfare. The Mexicans would give them something to think about. And once we had secured Mexico's support of our cause we could easily persuade Mexico's President to act as mediator between us and Japan. We would sign a separate peace treaty with Japan and support her claim to two other American provinces, Oregon and Washington. If we could get Mexico and Japan to fight with us it would change the whole war strategy of to-day. The Japanese armies—But that belongs to another place.

"Now how can we do all these things?" Herr Zimmermann has prepared a message from our Foreign Office, which is addressed to President Carranza, through our minister at Mexico City. Our minister there, Admiral von Eckhardt, is instructed in this letter to communicate this message to President Carranza, and if received favorably obtain his signature to this instrument, said Baron Steinhilber. (To Be Continued To-morrow.)

COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED

Want Better Schools and Living Conditions for Children of Their Race.

Invitations are being sent out through the colored schools and churches of this city to enlist interest in a campaign for community education among the colored people of the city, taking in twenty-six centers. School people, teachers, pupils, school leagues, churches, pastors and citizens are behind the movement for better schools for colored children, better morals, prompt attendance, efficient study, discipline, moral, social and religious hygiene, better and environment and parental control.

A closer relation between teachers and parents for the benefit of the school and home is the ideal set forth. Speakers have been arranged for and appointments made under the auspices of the Colored Teachers' Association of the city.

Real Estate Summary

7 Chancery transfers \$20,956.00
2 Hustings transfers 1,270.00
8 Chancery trust deeds 25,500.00
3 Hustings trust deeds 5,950.00
2 Chancery release deeds 2,172.00

CHANCERY TRANSFERS.

Ida Thompson to E. T. Clarke et ux, 22x90 feet east line Thompson Avenue, 153 feet south of Grove Avenue, March 23, 1918; tax, \$2.06.
W. F. Pierce et ux. to J. A. Coke, Jr., trustee, lot 22, block 1, Ginter Park, March 30, 1918; tax, \$4.840.
A. B. Filppen to W. P. Redd, trustee, 21x110 feet, known as 2316 R Street, March 28, 1918; tax, \$1,500.
A. J. Daughtrey, father of W. Ryland, trustee, 60x135 feet, known as 1209 Barton Avenue, April 1, 1918; tax, \$2,000.
North Harrison Street, 31x125 feet northwest corner Harrison and Main Streets, April 1, 1918; tax, \$1,620.
G. W. Mitchell to H. A. Simpson, trustee, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, square 3, Chestnut Hill, April 1, 1918; tax, \$1,416.

Elizabeth Fletcher Robertson to E. L. Bass, trustee, 24.6x75 feet, known as 1124 Perry Street, April 1, 1918; tax, \$1,500.
Elizabeth Fletcher Robertson to E. L. Bass, trustee, 24.6x75 feet, known as 1122 Perry Street, April 1, 1918; tax, \$1,500.
Anna W. Payne to Pollard & Bagby, Inc., trustee, 60x150 feet, known as 3108 Porter Street, Woodland Heights, March 30, 1918; tax, \$2,350.

W. F. Brown, trustee, to Henrietta R. Winfree 28x128.5-12 feet, known as 102 North West Street, March 28, 1918; tax, \$1,500.
H. A. Sampson, trustee, to G. W. Mitchell lots 1, 2, 3, 4, square 3, Chestnut Hill, April 1, 1918; tax, \$672.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit will convene here to-day at 12 o'clock to hold the April term of the court. Circuit Judges Pritchard, Knapp and Woods, and the following district judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., John C. Rose, and Henry A. M. Smith, will be in attendance during the term.

A large number of important decisions will likely be announced upon the convening of the court. The indications are that the court will continue in session for four or five weeks.

Cases in call to-day:
No. 1534. Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. Hendler Creamery Company et al., appellees; appeal from the District Court at Baltimore. To be argued by John Watson, Jr., and Vernon Cook, of Baltimore, for the appellants, and by Isaac L. Strauss, of Baltimore, and Walter A. Johnston, of Washington, for the appellees.

No. 1620. Hendler Creamery Company et al., appellants, vs. Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, appellees; appeal from the District Court at Baltimore. To be argued by John Watson, Jr., and Vernon Cook, of Baltimore, for the appellants, and by Isaac L. Strauss, of Baltimore, and Walter A. Johnston, of Washington, for the appellees.

CHARTERS ISSUED. Charters were issued by the State Corporation Commission yesterday as follows:
Lynchburg Building and Loan Company, Incorporated, Capital stock, \$25,000. Object, building and loan association. S. J. Masters, president, Washington, D. C.; Herbert T. Mattingly, secretary and treasurer, Baltimore, Md.

Building and Loan Company, Incorporated, Capital stock, \$50,000. Object, real estate business. Arthur C. Odenthal, president; Madison Rush, secretary and treasurer, both of Norfolk.

Chesapeake and Company, Incorporated, Norfolk, Capital stock, \$50,000. Object, real estate business. Arthur C. Odenthal, president; Madison Rush, secretary and treasurer, both of Norfolk.

Pennybackers, Incorporated, Newport News, Capital stock, \$25,000. Object, mercantile business. E. S. Winbacker, president; L. A. McMurrin, vice-president and secretary, both of Newport.

Amendment to charter of Charles W. Biggs Colonial Mahogany Furniture, is worth while.

Ladies' Straw Hats Reshaped to Spring Styles. Men's Soft and Stiff Hats Cleaned and Reblocked.

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Priddy & Company, Incorporated, Norfolk. Changing provisions as to pre-liquidation. Amendment to charter of Britton & Kennedy, Incorporated, Virgo, increasing its capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000.
Amendment to charter of the Virgo Development Corporation, changing its name of Virgo Development Corporation, changing location of principal office from Kenbridge to Virgo, and increasing its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$30,000.
Amendment to Bowers Brothers, Incorporated, Richmond, increasing its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$30,000.
Fraser, Brace & Company, a New York corporation, \$80,000 capital stock, domesticated to do business in the State of Virginia. A. I. Campbell, statutory agent, Saltville.
Amendment to charter of Joseph G. Dill, Incorporated, Richmond, increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$300,000.
Amendment to charter of R. R. Richardson & Company, Incorporated, Norfolk, increasing its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the clerk of the Hustings Court:
Richard Andrew Knutzen, Baltimore, Mr., and Marie Louise Shaefer, city, Edwin F. Weiss and Michelle T. Petrochilli, city.
Louis Schlesier, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mildred Rector, Marshall, N. C.
Louis Douglas Andrews and Stella Irene Mellon, city.
Charles P. Daniel, Pulaski, Va., and Clara Smith, Switchback, W. Va.
John Robert Head, Jr., and Lillian Burns, Munn, city.

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